

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

No. 972

Washington, D. C.

February 5, 1944

Program of Processors' Conference in Chicago

The program of the Processors' Conference at Chicago on February 13-15 will include general sessions of processors for the presentation of discussions of subjects of interest to the four groups—canners, freezers, dehydrators and preservers. There will also be separate business sessions, or meetings combining conference topics and business, of each of the four trade associations representing the processing groups.

The program will be devoted primarily to subjects on which information needed by the industries for planning their 1944 operations is thus far lacking, or in which the processors have expressed a desire for further discussion.

All of the details of the program have not yet been completed, but to afford information to those who expect to attend that will enable them to plan the best use of their time at the conference, the program in a preliminary form is given, starting below.

Arrangements are being made for consultation rooms at which processors may discuss their individual problems with representatives of the government agencies who will be in attendance at the Conference.

SUNDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 13

Opening General Session

10:30 A. M.—Grand Ball Room, Stevens Hotel

Presiding: CARROLL E. LINDSEY, President, National Canners Association

The Army's Food Needs

BRIG. GEN. CARL A. HARDICO, Office of the Quartermaster General

Government Procurement Methods and Requirements

J. HOWARD HAMILTON, Consultant, Office of the Quartermaster General

Scope of Activities of the Office of Food Distribution

C. W. KITCHEN, Deputy Director, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration

SUNDAY AFTERNOON FEBRUARY 13

General Session

2:00 P. M.—Grand Ball Room, Stevens Hotel

Presiding: CARROLL E. LINDSEY, President, National Canners Association

Food Production and Distribution

Details of 1944 Program for Processed Foods

JOHN E. DODDS, Chief, Processed Marketing Division, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration

Program on Raw Products: Support Prices, Certification, Etc.

PHILLIP F. ATLESWORTH, Office of Production, War Food Administration

Industry Relations and Industry Advisory Committees

E. A. MEYER, Chief, Industry Operations Branch, Office of Production, War Food Administration

MONDAY MORNING

FEBRUARY 14

General Session

9:30 A. M.—Grand Ball Room, Stevens Hotel

Presiding: CARROLL E. LINDSEY, President, National Canners Association

Manpower and Related Problems

Selective Service

COL. FRANCIS V. KEESLING, Jr., Selective Service System

Field Labor

COL. PHILIP G. BRUTON, Director, Office of Labor, War Food Administration

Cannery Labor

FAY W. HUNTER, Chief, Agricultural Division, Bureau of Placement, War Manpower Commission

MONDAY AFTERNOON
FEBRUARY 14

General Session

2:00 P. M.—Grand Ball Room, Stevens Hotel

Presiding: **CARROLL E. LINDSEY**, President, National Canners Association

Rationing

COL. BRYAN HOUSTON, Deputy Administrator for Rationing, Office of Price Administration

WALTER F. STRAUB, Director, Food Rationing Division, Office of Price Administration

Processors' Ceiling Prices

JAMES F. BROWNLEE, Deputy Administrator, Office of Price Administration

JEAN F. CARROLL, Director, Food Price Division, Office of Price Administration

CARL N. LOVEGREEN, Head, Processed Fruit and Vegetable Section, Food Price Division, Office of Price Administration

TUESDAY MORNING
FEBRUARY 15

Annual Meeting, National Canners Association

9:30 A. M.—Grand Ball Room, Stevens Hotel

Presiding: **CARROLL E. LINDSEY**, President, National Canners Association

Election of Officers

Report of Planning Committee

ALFRED W. EAMES, Chairman

Report of Special Traffic Committee

TUESDAY MORNING
FEBRUARY 15

General Session—National Preservers Association

10:00 A. M.—Roosevelt Room, Morrison Hotel

Presiding: **WILLARD SMUCKER**, President, National Preservers Association

Address: **E. A. MEYER**, Chief, Industry Operations Branch, Office of Production, War Food Administration

Production Program for Preserves and Preserving Fruits in 1944

JOHN E. DODDS, Chief, Processed Marketing Division, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration

Immediate Industry Problems

WAYNE C. MESCHTER, Consultant, War Food Administration

Pricing of Fruits for Fresh Market and Preserving

JOHN F. GIBMOND, **WALTER SIONS** and **CARL N. LOVEGREEN**, Food Price Division, Office of Price Administration

Rationing

CURTIS ROGERS, **NOLAN JACKSON**, and **HAROLD WEBER**, Rationing Division, Office of Price Administration

TUESDAY AFTERNOON
FEBRUARY 15

Annual Meeting, National Association of Frozen Food Packers

2:00 P. M.—Mural Room, Morrison Hotel

Presiding: **EDWIN T. GIBSON**, President, National Association of Frozen Food Packers

Election of Officers

Reports of Committees

Report of Secretary

Other Business

Address: **Government Procurement Methods and Requirements for Frozen Foods**

CARL R. KOIB, Consultant, Office of the Quartermaster General

MONDAY MORNING
FEBRUARY 14

General Session—Food Dehydration

10:00 A. M.—Tally-Ho Room, Medinah Club

Presiding: **LAURENCE K. HARPER**, President, National Dehydrators Association

Address: **JOHN E. DODDS**, Chief Processed Marketing Division, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration

Dehydration from the Army's Point of View

Lt. Col. CECIL G. DUNN, Office of the Quartermaster General

Address: **Can We Produce the Kind of Dehydrated Food the Public Wants?** **DR. DONALD K. TRESSLER**

Address: **MELVIN W. BISHOP**, Chicago Quartermaster Depot

What the Dehydration Industry Needs

DR. KENNETH T. FARRELL, Chief, Field Service Section, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration

MONDAY AFTERNOON
FEBRUARY 14

Annual Meeting—National Dehydrators Association

2:00 P. M.—Tally-Ho Room, Medinah Club

Presiding: **LAURENCE K. HARPER**, President, National Dehydrators Association

Election of Officers and Directors

Reports by Chairmen of Technical, Distributors, and Equipment Manufacturers Committees

Adoption of Program for Future Activities of Association

MONDAY EVENING
FEBRUARY 14

The National Dehydrators Association will give a dinner at 7:00 P. M. at the Medinah Club to greet the newly elected officers and directors of the Association.

Rules Governing Industry Advisory Committees Prescribed by WPB

No Changes Made in Past Policy; Order Deals with Objections, Public Statements, Expenses

A restatement of policy outlining rules and orders applicable to group meetings of industry representatives and industry advisory committees with officials of the War Production Board, codified into a single order, GAO 2-141, was announced January 31 by WPB. There are no changes in policy or procedure.

Under the new order no limitation or conservation order or amendment may be issued without prior consultation with an industry advisory committee if the change will result in a substantial alteration in the operations of that industry. A vice chairman of WPB, however, is authorized to waive this requirement only in case the order is of an unusually confidential character or if the necessity for speed of issuance makes such waiver expedient.

Included in the new order is a statement of the protection afforded representatives of industry against anti-trust prosecution growing out of the activities of these advisory groups. Limitations of such group activities are also defined. The immunity from prosecution under the terms of the anti-trust laws is the result of an early agreement between the United States Attorney General and the General Counsel of WPB. Among features of the new order are the following:

The section on objections to proposed orders states that "the Office of Industry Advisory Committees shall be responsible for notifying all members of existing committees, or committees which shall be created in the future, that any committee member may write a memorandum of objection to a proposed order to the vice chairman responsible for the industry division involved, except for those advisory committees within the office of War Utilities and the Office of the Executive Vice Chairman, in which cases the objections may be sent to the director of the Office of War Utilities and the Executive Vice Chairman, respectively. These officers may, in their discretion, instruct the government presiding officer to call additional meetings of the committee to permit further consideration before final action is taken."

The section on meetings called by industry states that "no representative of the War Production Board shall attend any meeting called by a trade association or any other industry organization or group of industry representatives unless the meeting is a sizable one to which all members of the trade in the vicinity are invited or would be admitted or unless the meeting is public

in character. Speeches or remarks made at such meetings by representatives of the War Production Board shall be designated by the persons making them as wholly unofficial. No representative of the War Production Board shall attend any informal meeting of limited attendance called by industry representatives. Any discussion of the War Production Board business by representatives of the War Production Board and representatives of industry at meetings called by representatives of industry is contrary to the provisions of this order and outside the protection afforded by the agree-

ments made between the Attorney General of the United States and the General Counsel of the War Production Board relating to the anti-trust laws."

Another section on compensations and expenses states "the War Production Board will not pay any compensation to, or the expenses of, any committee member. Any expenses incurred by a person attending a meeting called by the War Production Board may not be imposed on or assumed by other members of the industry involved."

Copies of Order GAO 2-141 may be obtained from the Distribution Unit, Inquiry Section, WPB, 1501 Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

CITRUS PRICE REGULATION ISSUED FOR 1944 PACK

1943 Grapefruit Ceilings Retained; Orange and Blend Prices Set

Processors' maximum prices for the 1944 pack of canned grapefruit juice, grapefruit segments, orange juice and blended orange and grapefruit juice have been established by the Office of Price Administration, in Maximum Price Regulation No. 509, effective February 4.

Except for grapefruit segments, all of which will go to government procurement agencies, two sets of prices are fixed, one for sales to civilians and one for sales to government agencies. Only Texas and Florida orange juice and blended juice are priced in the regulation. The California and Arizona pack prices for these juices will be established later, OPA said.

The civilian trade, which was not allotted orange juice or blended juice from the 1943 pack, will be allotted about half of the 1944 output.

The maximums on these two types of juice take into account increased costs of the raw fruits.

Prices for grapefruit juice, of which about 65 per cent will be available to the civilian trade, are identical with those set for the 1943 pack. Processors will be compensated for increased grapefruit costs on civilian sales by a subsidy.

The maximums for orange juice and blended juice are based upon a price of \$52.50 per ton of Texas and Florida fresh oranges, f.o.b. packing house or roadside, and \$32.50 per ton of Texas and Florida grapefruit on tree. These prices were recommended by the War Food Administration and approved by the Office of Economic Stabilization.

The maximums for No. 2 cans of packed orange juice for civilians, per

dozen cans, f.o.b. factory, are: For natural (unsweetened), Fancy grade, \$1.70; Standard grade, \$1.65; Offgrade or Substandard, \$1.60. For sweetened orange juice, Fancy grade, \$1.725; Standard grade, \$1.675; Offgrade or Substandard, \$1.625.

Maximum prices for sales to the Government are five cents less per dozen No. 2 cans for orange juice and blended juices. This difference, representing the normal savings involved in making government sales, is the same as the differential established in last year's regulation for grapefruit juice.

Government sales of grapefruit juice are not subsidized and so are governed by a ceiling which includes increased cost of raw materials, less the standard differential.

The Commodity Credit Corporation will figure the amount of subsidy to be paid each month on grapefruit juice for civilian consumption. Prices for government sales of the juice are subject to monthly revision downward to reflect only the increased costs of raw fruit actually incurred by the industry.

Processor prices for civilian sales of No. 2 cans of packed orange-grapefruit blended juice (50 per cent orange—50 per cent grapefruit), per dozen cans, f.o.b. factory, are: For natural (unsweetened), Fancy grade, \$1.555; Standard grade, \$1.505; Offgrade or Substandard, \$1.455. For sweetened, Fancy grade, \$1.590; Standard grade, \$1.530; Offgrade or Substandard, \$1.480.

Prices of canned grapefruit segments for sale to the Government (there will be no other sales), per dozen No. 2 cans, f.o.b. factory, are: Sweetened, Fancy grade, \$1.61; Choice grade, \$1.56; Standard or Broken, \$1.51.

All of the schedules in the Order, except grapefruit segments, also include

prices for No. 3 cylinder cans and No. 10 cans. The customary provisions for packing in new type containers are also set out.

Owing to space limitations the full text of the citrus pricing order is not reproduced. However, Article II, containing the newly established flat prices is given. The omissions are standard provisions of OPA price regulations and are for the most part the same as those appearing in the amended MPR 306. Printed copies of the complete text of MPR 309 will be mailed to all citrus canners when available from OPA. Text of Article II of MPR 309 follows:

Section 2.1 Packed grapefruit juice

(a) **General pricing provisions.** The processor's maximum prices per dozen containers, f. o. b. factory, for packed grapefruit juice shall be as follows:

cents more than the maximum price for the same grade and style of pack in No. 3 cylinder cans, in the same area.

(3) If the processor cannot determine his maximum price for an item of packed grapefruit juice in a particular container size or type in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section, he shall determine his maximum price for such item in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.6; and if he cannot determine a maximum price for such item under Section 3.6, he shall apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., for authorization of a maximum price in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.7.

(4) A processor who manufactures in one factory grapefruit juice from grapefruit grown in more than one specified area shall apply to the Office of Price

overnment sales set forth in paragraph (a), above, and the Monthly Area Grapefruit Cost determined by the Office of Price Administration, converted for the actual reduction in cost per dozen containers of the particular size and type packed during the month to which such Monthly Area Grapefruit Juice Cost Reduction is applicable.

(3) In the event that any Monthly Area Grapefruit Cost, determined by the Office of Price Administration as set forth above, shall be equal to or greater than the cost for raw grapefruit reflected in the maximum prices for government sales set forth in paragraph (a), above, the Office of Price Administration shall provide by Order that no reduction shall be applicable to the maximum prices for grapefruit juice packed during the month to which such Monthly Area Grapefruit Cost is applicable.

Note: The provisions of this para-

Col. 1 Item	Col. 2 State or area	Col. 3 Style of pack	Col. 4 Grade	Col. 5		Col. 6		Col. 7	
				Container No. 3 can		Container No. 3 cyl. can		Container No. 10 can	
				Gov't. sales	Other sales	Gov't. sales	Other sales	Gov't. sales	Other sales
1	Florida and Texas.....	Natural (unsweetened).....	A or fancy.....	\$1.300	\$1.125	\$3.17	\$2.55	\$6.37	\$5.00
			C or standard.....	1.310	1.075	3.07	2.48	6.17	4.80
2	California and Arizona.....	Sweetened.....	Offgrade or substandard.....	1.200	1.025	2.97	2.35	5.97	4.60
			A or fancy.....	1.385	1.150	3.22	2.60	6.82	5.15
		Natural (unsweetened).....	C or standard.....	1.335	1.100	5.12	2.50	6.32	4.95
			Offgrade or substandard.....	1.285	1.050	3.02	2.40	6.12	4.75
		Sweetened.....	A or fancy.....	1.460	1.225	3.42	2.80	6.96	5.60
			C or standard.....	1.410	1.175	3.32	2.70	6.76	5.40
			Offgrade or substandard.....	1.360	1.125	3.22	2.60	6.56	5.20
			A or fancy.....	1.485	1.250	3.47	2.85	7.11	5.75
			C or standard.....	1.435	1.200	3.37	2.75	6.91	5.55
			Offgrade or substandard.....	1.385	1.150	3.27	2.65	6.71	5.35

Note: The prices in this table for government sales must be adjusted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c), below.

(b) **Other pricing methods.** (1) If a processor packs grapefruit juice made from grapefruit grown in any area mentioned in paragraph (a), whether or not his factory is located in the same area or any of such areas, his maximum prices shall be the maximum prices shown in paragraph (a) for the area in which the grapefruit used by him was grown.

(2) The maximum prices for grapefruit juice packed in glass containers, for sales to persons other than government procurement agencies, shall be as follows:

(i) For 8-ounce glass jars, Grade A or Fancy, 42½ cents, for Grade C or Standard, 40 cents, and for Off Grade or Sub-Standard, 37½ cents, less than the maximum price for the same grade and style of pack in No. 2 cans, in the same area.

(ii) For 16-ounce glass jars, 7½ cents more than the maximum price for the same grade and style of pack in No. 2 cans, in the same area.

(iii) For 46-ounce glass jars, 17½

Administration, Washington, D. C., for authorization of maximum prices in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.7.

(c) **Special provisions relating to government sales.** (1) Processors' maximum prices for sales to government procurement agencies shall be the maximum prices named in paragraph (a) for such sales, less the amount of the applicable Monthly Area Grapefruit Juice Cost Reduction for the month in which such grapefruit juice was packed: *Provided*, that the Monthly Area Grapefruit Juice Cost Reduction for the month of January, 1944, shall be applicable to sales of grapefruit juice packed during the period from October 1, 1943, through January 31, 1944.

(2) The Monthly Area Grapefruit Juice Cost Reduction shall be established by order of the Office of Price Administration as soon as may be practicable after the period to which it applies. That amount is the difference between the cost for raw grapefruit reflected in the maximum prices for gov-

ernment sales set forth in paragraph (a), above, and the Monthly Area Grapefruit Cost determined by the Office of Price Administration, converted for the actual reduction in cost per dozen containers of the particular size and type packed during the month to which such Monthly Area Grapefruit Cost is applicable.

(d) **Records required.** In addition to other records required to be maintained under other provisions of this regulation, each processor shall maintain, for as long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, shall remain in effect, complete records of all grapefruit purchases in value and quantity during the period from October 1, 1943, through September 30, 1944; and such records shall be available for inspection by the Office of Price Administration or its authorized agents or representatives at any reasonable time.

Section 2.2 Packed grapefruit segments

(a) **General pricing provisions.** The processor's maximum prices per dozen containers, f. o. b. factory, for packed grapefruit segments shall be as follows:

Col. 1 Item No.	Col. 2 State or area	Col. 3 Style of pack	Col. 4 Grade	Col. 5 Container No. 2 can Gov't sales
1	Florida and Texas.....	Sweetened.....	A or fancy..... B or choice..... C standard or broken.....	\$1.61 1.56 1.51

(b) *Other pricing methods.* (1) If a processor packs grapefruit segments made from grapefruit grown in any area mentioned in paragraph (a), whether or not his factory is located in the same area or any of such areas, his maximum prices shall be the maximum prices shown in paragraph (a) for the area in which the grapefruit used by him was grown.

(2) If the processor cannot determine his maximum price for an item of packed grapefruit segments in a particular container size or type in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) (1) of this section, he shall determine his maximum price for such item in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.6; and if he cannot determine a maximum price for such item under Section 3.6, he shall apply

to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., for authorization of a maximum price in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.7.

(3) A processor who manufactures in one factory grapefruit segments from grapefruit grown in more than one specified area shall apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., for authorization of maximum prices in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.7.

(c) *Records required.* Each processor of grapefruit segments shall maintain the records of grapefruit purchases as provided in section 2.1 (d).

Section 2.3 Packed orange juice

(a) *General pricing provisions.* The processor's maximum prices per dozen containers, f. o. b. factory, for packed orange juice shall be as follows:

Col. 1 Item	Col. 2 State or area	Col. 3 Style of pack	Col. 4 Grade	Col. 5		Col. 6		Col. 7	
				Container No. 2 can Gov't. sales	Container No. 2 can Other sales	Container No. 3 cyl. can Gov't. sales	Container No. 3 cyl. can Other sales	Container No. 10 can Gov't. sales	Container No. 10 can Other sales
1	Florida and Texas.....	Natural (unsweetened).....	A or fancy..... C or standard..... Offgrade or substandard.....	\$1.650 1.600 1.550	\$1.700 1.650 1.600	\$4.00 3.90 3.80	\$4.10 4.00 3.90	\$8.16 7.98 7.76	\$8.31 8.11 7.91
		Sweetened.....	A or fancy..... C or standard..... Offgrade or substandard.....	1.675 1.625 1.575	1.725 1.675 1.625	4.05 3.95 3.85	4.15 4.05 3.95	8.31 8.11 7.91	8.46 8.26 8.06

(b) *Other pricing methods.* (1) If a processor packs orange juice made from oranges grown in any area mentioned in paragraph (a), whether or not his factory is located in the same area or any of such areas, his maximum prices shall be the maximum prices shown in paragraph (a) for the area in which the oranges used by him were grown.

(2) If the processor cannot determine his maximum price for an item of packed orange juice in a particular container size or type in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) (1) of this section, he shall determine his maximum price for such item in accordance with the provisions

of Section 3.6; and if he cannot determine a maximum price for such item under Section 3.6, he shall apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., for authorization of a maximum price in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.7.

(3) A processor who manufactures in one factory orange juice from oranges grown in more than one specified area shall apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., for authorization of maximum prices in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.7.

(c) *Records required.* In addition to other records required to be maintained under other provisions of this regula-

tion, each processor shall maintain for as long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1943, as amended, shall remain in effect, complete records of all orange purchases during the period from October 1, 1943, through September 30, 1944; and such records shall be available for inspection by the Office of Price Administration or its authorized agents or representatives at any reasonable time.

Section 2.4 Packed orange—grapefruit juice blended (50 per cent orange—50 per cent grapefruit)

(a) *General pricing provisions.* The processor's maximum prices per dozen containers, f. o. b. factory, for packed orange-grapefruit juice blended shall be as follows:

Col. 1 Item	Col. 2 State or area	Col. 3 Style of pack	Col. 4 Grade	Col. 5		Col. 6		Col. 7	
				Container No. 2 can Gov't. sales	Container No. 2 can Other sales	Container No. 3 cyl. can Gov't. sales	Container No. 3 cyl. can Other sales	Container No. 10 can Gov't. sales	Container No. 10 can Other sales
1	Florida and Texas.....	Natural (unsweetened).....	A or fancy..... C or standard..... Offgrade or substandard.....	\$1.505 1.455 1.405	\$1.555 1.505 1.455	\$3.585 3.485 3.385	\$3.685 3.585 3.485	\$7.305 7.065 6.865	\$7.415 7.215 7.015
		Sweetened.....	A or fancy..... C or standard..... Offgrade or substandard.....	1.520 1.470 1.420	1.580 1.530 1.480	3.635 3.535 3.435	3.735 3.635 3.535	7.415 7.215 7.015	7.565 7.365 7.165

(b) *Other pricing methods.* (1) If a processor packs orange-grapefruit juice blended made from fruit grown in any area mentioned in paragraph (a), whether or not his factory is located in the same area or any of such areas, his maximum prices shall be the maximum prices shown in paragraph (a) for the area in which the fruit used by him was grown.

(2) If the processor cannot determine his maximum price for an item of packed orange-grapefruit juice blended in a particular container size or type in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) (1) of this section, he shall determine his maximum price for such item in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.6; and if he cannot determine a maximum price for such item under Section 3.6 he shall apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., for authorization of a maximum price in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.7.

(3) A processor who manufactures in one factory orange-grapefruit juice blended from fruit grown in more than one specified area shall apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., for authorization of maximum prices in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.7.

(c) *Records required.* Each processor of orange-grapefruit juice blended shall maintain the records of grapefruit and orange purchases as provided in section 2.1 (d) and 2.3 (c).

CIDER VINEGAR CEILINGS

Price Adjustments To Cover Increased Raw Material Costs Permitted

To compensate for increased raw material costs in the packing of cider vinegar, the Office of Price Administration has issued Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 428, effective February 5, which permits processors and secondary packers of this product to determine maximum prices by adding 8½ cents a gallon to their established ceilings for 60-grain cider vinegar.

This figure reflects an increase of approximately 56 cents a hundred-weight in the cost of apples used by the processors from the 1943 crop over apples from the 1942 crop, OPA stated.

The amendment provides that the processors and secondary packers shall adjust their previous maximum prices by 8½ cents per gallon in the case of 60-grain basis cider vinegar in tank car or tank truck-lots. Specified other amounts, converted from the 8½-cent figure according to grainage strength, are provided for other grades and quantities.

Cider vinegar processors established their maximum prices either by taking their March, 1942, "high," or by taking a flat dollars-and-cents price laid down for them in a specific regulation covering the commodity. It is to the maximum which they have already established in this manner that the 8½-cent increase is allowed.

The following table shows what figures may be added by processors and packers in order to make the adjustments permitted by Amendment 2 to MPR 428:

	60-grain basis	50-50 grain	45-49 grain	40-44 grain
Tank car or tank truck lots, per gallon.....	\$0.08½			
Barrels, per gallon, cooperage included.....	\$0.07	\$0.06½	\$0.05½	
Half-barrels, per gallon, cooperage included.....	.07	.06½	.05½	
Gallons, per dozen.....	.84	.78	.66	
Half-gallons, per dozen.....	.42	.39	.33	
Quarts, per dozen.....	.21	.19½	.16½	
Pints, per dozen.....	.10½	.09½	.08½	

For any container size not listed in this table, each processor and secondary packer shall adjust for 1943 raw material costs by adding to his maximum price per gallon for the item under the General Maximum Price Regulation the figure named for barrels of the grade of cider vinegar being priced.

California Sardine Report

Estimated figures on tonnage of sardines delivered to California processing plants and cases of sardines packed during the current season to January 20, 1944, inclusive, as reported by the California Sardine Products Institute, are as follows:

TONNAGE	Tons
San Francisco Bay.....	125,721
Monterey.....	204,551
Southern California.....	124,294
Total.....	454,566

PACK—Can sizes	Cases
1-lb. ovals.....	1,327,428
1-lb. tails.....	1,490,500
½-lb. fillets.....	17,106
½-lb. round 98's.....	77,655
8-oz. 100's.....	7,344
Miscellaneous.....	64,018
Total.....	2,984,150

Tomato Acreage in Bahamas

An area of about 1,700 acres was planted to tomatoes in Bahamas, British West Indies, in 1943, or approximately double the 1942 plantings, according to the Department of Commerce. The yield is estimated at 7,050,000 pounds. Growing conditions generally have been favorable.

No LETTER Next Week

Because of the meetings in Chicago preliminary to the Processors' Conference, opening February 13, it will not be possible to issue an INFORMATION LETTER for February 12. The next issue of the LETTER, accordingly, will be brought out as soon after adjournment of the Conference as possible.

Smaller Salmon Pack Expected

In a report issued January 28, Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, predicts a 1944 salmon pack of about 200,000 cases less than in 1943, or a total for the coming season of approximately 5,200,000 cases.

The report states that the greatest decline this year is expected in the pink salmon runs of southeastern Alaska. These runs will be small, it is assumed, because of an unusually severe winter in 1942-43 that is believed to have killed a large percentage of the young fish.

For central Alaska, however, the report contains a more favorable outlook and the pack is predicted to be as large as last year. Also the red salmon pack of western Alaska is expected to be nearly normal.

New Association Members

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the Association since December 11, 1943:

Brignac Canning Co., New Orleans, La.

College Inn Food Products Co., Chicago, Ill.

Foster Canning Co. of Ohio, Napoleon, Ohio.

Norfolk Packing Co., Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Rio-Tex Products Co., Weslaco, Tex.

Spokane Valley Canning Co., Vandale, Wash.

Washington Co-op Egg & Poultry Assn., Seattle, Wash.

Dry Bean Pricing Amended

Correcting an error in its regulation controlling the price of dry edible beans, the Office of Price Administration has amended that regulation in line with suggestions made by an industry committee.

The change, embodied in Amendment No. 2 to Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 270, effective January 31, 1944, establishes new packaging allowances that will just about wipe out the previously announced reduction of prices at the retail level.

The new and increased packaging allowances are: Up to and including one pound, \$2.05; over one pound, to and including two pounds, \$1.65; over two pounds, to and including three pounds, \$1.35; over three pounds, to and including five pounds, \$1.10; over five pounds, to and including 25 pounds, 50 cents; over 25 pounds, to and including 50 pounds, 25 cents; over 50 pounds, nothing. The amounts are to be added per hundredweight.

Be Alert—Buy Bonds!**Raisins Released to Civilians**

West Coast packers have been authorized to make available for sale to civilians through their regular trade channels an additional quantity of 54 million pounds of raisins from their 1943 production, the War Food Administration announced on January 28. This action makes a total of 336 million pounds of raisins released by WFA to civilians from the 1943 pack.

The new allocation is being made to civilians because the present supply of raisins, due to record production in 1943, will fill military, civilian and lend-lease requirements, it was stated. The 1943 raisin production is expected to be close to 700 million pounds, WFA said.

The raisins are a part of the supplies which packers were required to set aside under Food Distribution Order 16.

WFA Announces Allocations of Dehydrated Vegetables

The War Food Administration has issued the following table showing dehydrated vegetable allocations to our armed forces, U. S. civilians, our allies, and other claimants, for the fiscal year July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944. These are revised allocations which take into account the latest information on supplies and requirements, WFA states, explaining that the allocation of de-

hydrated vegetables and other goods is one of continuous adjustment, with later allocations subject to change as requirements and supplies come into closer focus. The table presents the total quantities in thousand pounds, dehydrated weight, as well as the percentage of the total allocated to the various claimants:

Commodity	Total	Allocation as revised December, 1943							
		Contingency reserve	U. S. war services	Lend-lease			Other exports, shipments	U. S. civilians	
				Total	Liberated area	Other			
Dehydrated vegetables, total.....	1,000 pounds	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Potatoes, total.....	210,636	3.7	59.9	32.5	11.8	20.7	.1	.8	
Julienne or diced.....	115,420	0	69.3	30.7	8.7	22.0	(*)	0	
Shredded.....	59,312	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	
Not specified.....	18,688	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sweet potatoes.....	37,420	0	5.3	94.6	26.7	67.9	.1	0	
Onions, total.....	22,000	9.3	88.0	2.7	0	2.7	0	0	
Chips.....	13,566	0	52.6	31.7	11.0	20.7	.3	15.4	
Powdered.....	6,875	0	89.4	10.6	7.3	3.4	0	0	
Not specified.....	2,837	0	30.3	68.4	39.4	29.0	1.4	0	
Tomato flakes.....	4,184	0	5.7	44.1	0	44.1	0	-50.2	
Tomato juice cocktail.....	5,925	0	.8	99.2	0	99.2	0	0	
Beets.....	750	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cabbage.....	6,000	0	72.5	27.5	13.9	13.6	0	0	
Carrots.....	8,142	0	72.8	27.2	0	27.2	0	0	
Celery.....	32,000	17.5	23.0	40.7	31.2	9.5	0	18.8	
Rutabagas.....	1,130	0	0	100.0	91.2	8.8	0	0	
Greens.....	1,097	0	61.8	38.2	0	38.2	0	0	
Garlic.....	1,600	7.3	0	92.7	88.0	4.7	0	0	
Dehydrated soups, total.....	2,176	0	0	100.0	8.1	91.9	0	0	
					0	24.6	1.0	44.9	

(*) .03 per cent.

Price Exemption for Sweet Potatoes Sold to Dehydrators

Sweet potatoes sold to dehydrators have been removed from price control to make the product available to the Army, the Office of Price Administration announces. The action was taken through the issuance of Amendment No. 1 to Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 34.

The exemption, which allows dehydrators to buy sweet potatoes at higher prices than other purchasers are permitted to pay, does not alter other provisions of the sweet potato price freeze which went into effect on December 22.

Under this freeze, ceilings were lower for sales to dehydrators, whose entire output goes to the Army, than for sales to other consumers. The low ceilings resulted from the fact that maximum prices during the freeze are based on the highest price each seller charged from December 17 through December 21. In this period, dehydrators were purchasing sweet potatoes for relatively low prices under existing Army contracts.

Growers affected by the freeze have consistently preferred to sell to purchasers who may pay higher prices than the dehydrators can offer. As a result, several dehydrating plants have been forced to close and others report supplies of sweet potatoes inadequate to fill orders.

USE OF FROZEN FRUITS

OPA Grants Industrial Users Temporary Increase in Allotments

Bakers, ice cream makers and other manufacturers will be allowed a temporary increase in their use of frozen fruits, as one means of assisting the government's program of clearing frozen lockers of other foods to provide additional storage space for meat, the Office of Price Administration announced February 3.

Through the issuance of Amendment 6 to Revised Ration Order 13, effective February 7, OPA is allowing an increase in industrial allotments for using frozen fruits for the period in which these foods will be moved out of storage most rapidly.

Extra points for using frozen fruits are provided in the amendment, which permits industrial users to apply for their points to their local War Price and Rationing Boards any time before March 15, but not until after they have received their regular allotments for the first quarter of 1944. The amount of the increase may not exceed this regular allotment.

Applications must show (1) the amount of the increase requested and (2) the amount of the allotment for the first quarter of 1944.

In announcing this permitted increase, OPA points out that moving fruits out of frozen lockers to meet the immediate storage emergency does not increase the total supply that will be available under rationing, and any in-

crease in use allowed now will be deducted later from industrial user allotments.

Primarily affected by the amendment are bakers and ice cream manufacturers, and others who make industrial use of bulk frozen fruits. Preservers and other processors do not need permission to use extra frozen fruits since their use of any rationed food is not limited to stated periods, it was explained.

Offers of Concentrated Citrus Juices Are Invited by WFA

In an announcement dated January 31, the Office of Distribution of the War Food Administration has invited, until further notice, offers of pure concentrated orange, lemon, and grapefruit juice in multiples of carlot shipments. Offers are to be made by telegram on or before 11 a. m., E.W.T., each Tuesday, and must refer to announcement number FSC-1808.

The concentrated orange juice is to be packed in No. 12 cans, cased in export cases, and must meet the requirements of U. S. Grade A. The lemon and grapefruit juice concentrates are to be packed in new 50-gallon kegs or barrels.

"Let's All Back the Attack" Buy War Bonds Now!

SURVEY OF MANPOWER NEEDS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1944

A new survey of the nation's manpower needs for the first half of 1944 was made public February 1 by War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt. According to Mr. McNutt's analysis of requirements for January to July of 1944, the five primary manpower problems of the coming months are the following:

1. Although war production as a whole has leveled off and total munitions employment will remain on a plateau, many specific production programs are expanding rapidly. We must find more workers for aircraft, ship repair, radio and radar, heavy trucks, landing craft, and other items which are on the increase. The many areas where these munitions are produced will continue to grow tighter. Production will decline in other areas, but a layoff of workers as a result of a cutback in a midwestern ammunition plant does not in itself staff the ship repair yards in San Francisco. Therefore, we must continuously conserve and reallo-

cate our present supply of munitions workers.

2. We must replace the men and women being drawn every day into military service, which becomes increasingly difficult as the time goes on. To provide a net increase of 800,000 in the strength of the armed services, approximately 1.4 million will have to be inducted, in order to compensate for those who are discharged or lost.

Men who are withdrawn from industry for military service are becoming harder and harder to replace. In each successive month a higher level of skill and experience must be tapped to fill Selective Service calls.

3. Workers must remain in essential jobs in the face of growing attractions which operate in the other direction. The impulse to seek out a safe berth in nonwar work of a permanent character, must be put aside in this crucial phase of the war. Our twelve Regional Directors have reported almost unanimous concern over this tendency. Too many manufacturers have one eye on their

post-war civilian market; when this is so, it is only natural for workers to seek out their post-war jobs. We should be clear about one thing: the manpower shortage will not permit any extensive expansion of nonwar production before the collapse of Germany, even if materials should be available. The amount of reconversion we can afford is not commensurate with the amount of talk that has been given to it. Let us put our mind back on the job to be done.

Cutbacks create a further psychological hazard; a layoff of three hundred workers receives more attention than a new demand for three thousand. The inevitable uncertainty has an injurious effect on the production line, despite the fact that workers who have been laid off by cutbacks are sorely needed in other employment.

4. The seasonal labor needs of agriculture—about 3.4 million between January and July—must be filled. This seasonal swing is usually accompanied by a corresponding increase in labor supply. The bulk of the additional labor will consist of women and young persons who are already resident in farming areas, but who work in the fields only during the busy season. We will again need the services of these people.

5. The labor shortage in a number of highly critical industries is still extremely serious. I might mention railroad transportation, ball bearings, foundries, coal, meat packing and radio tubes as examples. These industries have not received the same wide attention as others such as aircraft and shipbuilding, but every one is directly and intimately connected with the flow of materials to the fighting fronts.

Apart from seasonal agricultural requirements, our civilian employment plus the armed forces must increase by 900,000 by July, 1944. This increase is small compared to those which have been achieved in former years but will be more difficult to attain. We do not have reserves of unemployed to draw from. The women who were readily available for employment have already been drawn into the labor market. Workers are no longer being made available for transfer by declining civilian activities; as a matter of fact the trend is the other way. From now on, we will have to operate within a fixed and limited manpower budget.

Our manpower resources are strained. We have never before in our history had so many people at work. Our only remaining substantial labor reserve consists of women; but the number of new women entering the labor market barely compensates for those who are returning to their homes. Nonagricultural employment of females has remained relatively constant over the past six months. About 8 women leave the labor market for every 10 who enter it.

The bulk of our war production is carried on in labor shortage areas—those in Group I and Group II. It is in these areas that the strain on our labor resources will be hardest. Despite the spread of vigorous and effective local manpower programs, very few major Group I areas have so far been able to move out of this category. The manpower job has not been cut back.

This statement was followed by an industry-by-industry summary of manpower requirements. The following paragraphs from the summary are quoted:

Food Industries.—Food processing is expected to require 200,000 additional workers by next July—a total of 1.5 million as against 1.4 million last July, and 1.3 million currently. This increase in employment is largely seasonal in character.

Agriculture.—Quantitatively the largest single increase in total labor requirements is the seasonal demand in agriculture. Farm employment has declined seasonally by 3.4 million during the last six months—from 12.1 million in July, 1943, to an estimated 8.7 million in January, 1944,—and is expected to rise seasonally by the same amount during the spring and summer months to approximately the same level as last year. The seasonal increase in employment is largely met by persons not normally in the labor market such as members of farm families and school youth.

The WMC statement also included the following table giving the composition of the labor force, January, 1942, to July, 1944:

	July, 1942	Actual		Estimated	
		Jan., 1943	July, 1943	Jan., 1944	July, 1944
		In millions			
Total labor force, including armed forces.....	60.6	59.4	64.8	61.2	65.7
Armed forces.....	3.8	7.0	9.3	10.5	11.3
Civilian labor force.....	56.8	52.4	55.5	50.7	54.4
Unemployment ¹	2.8	1.4	1.2	.8	1.0
Total employment.....	54.0	51.0	54.3	49.9	53.4
Agriculture ²	11.7	8.7	12.1	8.7	12.1
Total nonagricultural employment.....	42.3	42.3	42.2	41.2	41.3
Munitions industries ³	7.8	9.1	9.6	9.8	9.8
Federal war agencies ⁴	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Transportation, fuel, utilities ⁵	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5
Construction ⁶	2.1	1.5	1.2	.8	.7
Food industries.....	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5
Textiles, clothing, leather ⁷	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7
Manufacturing n. e. c. and mining n. e. c. ⁸	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Trade, service, self-employed, etc. ⁹	19.7	18.8	18.2	17.8	17.6

¹ Increase of 200,000 from January, 1944, to July, 1944, is entirely seasonal and consists of school youth who become available for work.

² Pending the determination of manpower needs for a definite agricultural program for 1944, the 1943 figure has been projected without change for 1944.

³ Includes all metal-using industries, metal mining, selected chemicals and rubber industries.

⁴ Includes major war agencies but excludes employment in Navy Yards and manufacturing arsenals included in munitions group, as well as off-continent and force-account construction employment of war agencies.

⁵ Includes transportation and public utilities, coal mining, and petroleum production, drilling and refining.

⁶ Includes contract construction and federal force-account construction.

⁷ Includes textiles, apparel, leather, rayon and allied products, and rubber boots and shoes.

⁸ Includes tobacco, paper and allied products, printing and publishing, lumber, furniture and finished lumber products, parts of the chemicals; stone, clay, and glass industries; miscellaneous manufacturing, quarrying and non-metallic mining, n. e. c.

⁹ Includes trade, service, State and local government, Federal Government (except war agencies, Navy Yards and manufacturing arsenals), self-employed, proprietors, and domestic servants, with adjustment for statistical duplication between Bureau of Labor Statistics and Census series.

WLB Orders Pay Raise for Northwest Salmon Workers

Approximately 7,000 workers in the salmon-canning industry in the Pacific Northwest have received a 2½ cents-an-hour pay raise by order of the National War Labor Board in addition to increases ordered by the Twelfth Regional War Labor Board in Seattle, Washington, the WLB recently announced. The increase will bring the rate for these workers to 85 cents an hour.

The National Board directed the additional increase of 2½ cents an hour to correct intra-plant inequities resulting from higher rates paid to cold storage workers, who perform similar work in the same plants.

The Seattle Board on August 14, 1943, directed an increase of 7½ cents an hour for approximately 3,000 workers employed by cannerys on the Columbia River in and near Astoria, Oregon. On August 30, 1943, the Regional Board denied any general increase to about 4,000 workers in cannerys in the Anacortes area of Puget Sound, Washington, but granted some other adjustments.

Both the companies and the unions had appealed to the National Board for review of the Regional Board's findings. Industry members of WLB dissented on the increase for the Puget Sound workers.

PROCEDURE OUTLINED FOR ODT TRUCK EXEMPTIONS

Written Applications Must Be Filed with District Managers

The Office of Defense Transportation has issued an order, effective February 15, prescribing the procedure to be followed by motor truck operators applying for special permits exempting them from specified provisions of ODT orders.

The order (Administrative Order ODT 14) specifies information to be submitted by the truck operator and the place of filing application for a special permit. Provision is made for the issuance of an emergency special permit to avoid "irreparable injury or distress" pending the filing and disposition of a written application, the ODT explained.

Under the order, truck operators seeking special permits relieving them from compliance with specified provisions of ODT orders are required to file written applications with ODT district managers. The applications must show (1) the name, address and principal place of business of the applicant; (2) the serial number of the Certificate of War Necessity, if any, held by the applicant; (3) the specific provision of the order of the ODT from which the applicant requests relief; (4) the specific relief requested by the applicant; (5) the facts upon which the applicant bases the request for such relief, and (6) a description of existing motor vehicle operating authority granted to the applicant by any Federal or State regulatory body and relating to the motor vehicle operations to be conducted under the special permit for which the application is being made.

The order requires that the application and two copies be filed in the district office under which operations under the special permit are to be conducted. If they are to be conducted in more than one district, the application and two copies, together with an additional copy for each district in excess of one, should be filed in the district office of the district in which the major part of the operations are to take place.

The order authorizes the district manager to require from motor truck operators seeking special permits reasonable proof of statements made in support of their applications, and to make any investigation he deems necessary to verify such statements within 30 days from the filing of the application.

The district manager is empowered either to approve or disapprove the application for special permit in whole or in part. The applicant, however,

may appeal the district manager's decision to the regional director, and if still not satisfied, may take his case to Washington for review by the director of the ODT.

Emergency special permits, effective for periods not to exceed seven days, may be issued by the district manager upon demonstration of a pressing need.

Holders of special permits are authorized by the order to apply for renewal or extension of the period of their effectiveness upon proper showing of need. The district manager may terminate the validity of any special permit of emergency authorization if he finds that the facts upon which the permit was issued have been misrepresented, or the conditions warranting its issuance no longer exist, the ODT said.

The order further specifies that special permits shall expire upon the issuance by the ODT of any order, or amendment or modification of existing orders, which increases in any respect the requirements of the order from which the permit holder has been relieved.

Conference Committee Rejects Exemptions from Renegotiation

In reaching an agreement on conflicting amendments to the renegotiation law it is understood that a joint House and Senate Conference Committee voted to eliminate both the House exemption of canned fruits and vegetables and the Senate exemption of canned dairy products. As soon as the text of the Conference Committee report becomes available, the controlling provisions will be analyzed in the INFORMATION LETTER. House and Senate approval of the Committee's action is expected early in the week of February 7.

The Committee's action did not touch the specific \$500,000 exemption from renegotiation that had been approved by both the House and Senate. This \$500,000 exemption goes to all contracts, regardless of their date, to the extent of the amounts received or accrued by the contractor in any fiscal year ending after June 30, 1943. The fiscal year of the contractor is defined as his taxable year for Federal income tax purposes. Under the law at present, the specific exemption is limited to \$100,000.

New WPB Head in New York

Appointment of Lewis S. Greenleaf, Jr., of New York, as Director of the New York Region of the War Production Board, has been announced by Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman. Mr. Greenleaf has been Acting Regional Director since last November, and has been with WPB since March, 1942.

Mackerel, Pilchard Adjustments To Cover Special Can Costs

The Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, announced on January 29, a further clarification of differentials which may be added to selling prices of canned mackerel and pilchards to cover the additional costs incurred in meeting contract requirements for cans. The action was taken through Amendment No. 1 to Offer of Sale Form SCP-1547 (Canned Pacific Mackerel and Canned Pacific Horse Mackerel) and Amendment No. 4 to Offer of Sale Form SCP-1548 (Canned Pilchards).

War Production Board Order M-81 provides that can manufacturers may use, to the extent of their inventories, hot dipped tin plate lighter than 1.25 pounds per base box, in lieu of 0.50 pound electrolytic plate. Inasmuch as the can manufacturers have exhausted or nearly exhausted their inventories of 1.25 pound plate suitable for can bodies, it has become necessary for them to use two types of plate in making the complete can.

Existing FSCC contracts provide for the addition of enamel to the outside of any cans manufactured from tin plate lighter than 1.25 pounds at a differential computed on the basis of the entire can without providing individual differentials for bodies and ends. The amendments provide that when any part of the can is made from tin plate lighter than 1.25 pound, the outside of that part shall be enameled and the canner may charge the appropriate added cost.

In formal announcements sent to mackerel and pilchard canners, each canner is requested to file immediately with the FSCC at Washington, D. C., an original and four executed copies of a request for amendment. After acceptance by FSCC, the request will become an amendment to the canner's contract.

Pressure Canners Authorized

Authorization to produce up to a total of 400,000 pressure canners before July 1, provided that there be no interference with munitions manufacture, has been granted to six manufacturers, the War Production Board announced January 31, in issuing Direction 1 to Limitation Order L-30-d.

The canners will be made in two sizes, one holding seven one-quart glass jars and the other holding 14 one-quart jars. Up to 300,000 of the canners may be made in the smaller size, and up to 100,000 in the larger size.

It is hoped, but not assured by WPB, that materials, facilities, and manpower will be available in sufficient quantity to permit production of as many as 400,000 canners, which represent requirements for the first two quarters of this year, as estimated by the War Food Administration. Last year 339,000 pressure canners were delivered.

Membership List Distributed

The Membership List of the National Canners Association has been published and distributed to the membership of the Association, to secretaries of State and regional canners' associations, to the trade press, and to the distributing trades.

The new edition of the Membership List has been revised as of January, 1944.

ICC Amends Order Controlling Use of Refrigerator Cars

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued, effective January 29, amendments to Service Order No. 165 controlling the use of standard and giant refrigerator cars for canned or preserved foodstuffs. The amended order now provides:

(b) *Use of refrigerator cars for canned goods.* No common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act shall transport in a standard or giant type refrigerator car or cars, canned goods to, from, or between points in the States of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia and the District of Columbia without a permit issued by the agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission named in paragraph (g) of this section.

(c) *Exemptions.* (1) Shipments of canned goods originating at or destined to points in States north of those named in paragraph (b) of this section. (2) Shipments of canned goods originating at and destined to points in States embraced in Service Order No. 104, as amended.

As reported in last week's INFORMATION LETTER, the Office of Defense Transportation has requested shippers of canned foods to reduce their requirements for refrigerator cars by 50 percent during the next 60 days. On February 1, ODT issued a press statement on this subject which stated, in part, "if this reduction is made voluntarily, shippers of such products may avoid the imposition of an Interstate Commerce Commission service order."